RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Trains for the East leave Ash st. station, Portland, as follows:

Sale P. M.

Blue St. Train Waits Arrival of Local Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight. Arriving at as follows:

Columbia, Tuesday, Nov 9 at 6:00 P. M. Nov 11 at 6:30 A. M.
Oregon, Sunday, Nov 14 at 6:00 P. M. Nov 16 at 6:30 A. M.
Columbia, Friday, Nov 19 at 6:00 P. M. Nov 21 at 6:30 A. M.
State, Wed, Nov 24 at 6:00 P. M. Nov 26 at 6:30 A. M.
Oreg'n, Monday, Nov 29 at 6:00 P. M. Dec 1 at 6:30 A. M.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days without notice.

TO ASTORIA.

Leave Portland daily, at 6 A. M. for Astoria.

TO DALLES, LA GRANDE, BAKER CITY.

Leave Ash street at 7 A. M. every morning.

TO ALBANY AND CORVALLIS.

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Albany at 7 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

TICKET OFFICE, Ash Street Wharf.

JNO. STARK, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

Via Oregon & California R.R.

And Connections.

Close connections made at Portland with trains of the California, Oregon and Atlantic Steamship Co.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Leave Portland.....9:00 A. M. Arrive Ashland.....5:30 P. M.
Ashland.....8:45 P. M. Portland.....4:45 A. M.

Albany Express Daily.

Leave Portland.....8:00 A. M. Arrive Albany.....12:45 P. M.
Lebanon.....9:00 A. M. Lebanon.....12:00 M.
Leave Albany.....1:00 P. M. Leave Albany.....7:00 A. M.
Arrive Lebanon.....2:00 P. M. Arrive Lebanon.....8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland. Elegant Day Coaches on regular trains on the Main Line Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ALBANY.

Leave Portland.....7:30 A. M. Arrive Albany.....12:45 P. M.
Albany.....1:00 P. M. Portland.....6:00 P. M.

Mail Train.

Leave Portland.....4:30 P. M. Arrive Albany.....9:30 P. M.
Albany.....6:30 A. M. Portland.....11:30 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Run through to Albany. Close connections at Albany Junction with trains of the Corvallis & Yaquina Bay R. R. for Yaquina Bay.

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C. H. PRESCOTT, Asst. Gen'l Manager.
A. L. MOHLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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VAL BLATZ WIENER BEER,
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Soluble Phenyle,

Deodorizer and Antiseptic,
Best Disinfectant,
Non-Poisonous,
Is Superior to All Others.
Cheap, Harmless, Convenient, Effective.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
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General Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota.

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A Certain Antidote for Malaria.

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Relieve Constipation by Removing its Cause.

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Restores Health and Consequent Happiness.

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HENRY KOHN & CO., Agents,
Front st., Portland, Or.

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Free of Charge.

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An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The Journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by the new transcontinental line is made almost unconscious from start to finish. Mountain, Canyon, Gorge, Lake, Forest, Prairie, Rushing Torrent, Placid Stream, Fertile Valley, Sterile Plain, Populous City, Solitary Hamlet, Primeval Forest, Boundless Prairie, Snow-capped Mountain, Sun-kissed Valley, Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range—Each and Collectively Unsurpassed in the World!

Twenty miles along a glacier from the Rocky Mountains. Two mountains 14,000 feet high. Mount Hood, Mount Shasta, Mount Tacoma, Mount Adams, Mount Jefferson,

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY NOV 17 1886

REAL GRIEVANCES

Mayor Hewitt, after election, said: "The fact that 68,000 people think that they have grievances which require prompt redress should receive the attention of congress, of the state legislature and of the city government." In other words, Mayor Hewitt does not believe that the 68,000 votes for Henry George stood simply for the theoretical grievance of "private land ownership," which is the basis, and, so far as we know, the only basis George submits. We need not go far to seek the real grievances, as separated from the fanciful woes of the working classes from New England to Oregon they are legion. Illegal rather than natural wrongs make the ills of cities touch most tremendously poverty. Every man pays national taxes, but so far as his individual comfort goes he would never know whether Arthur was still President or Cleveland. On the other hand, if the streets are badly made, poorly lighted or ill cared for, if municipal taxation is raised, he knows and feels it at once. It is the local, municipal abuse that always pinches, and for the social comfort of life, municipal wrongs, which are real, rather than national wrongs, which are often exaggerated, are in the deepest need of reform. To illustrate: Take the question of municipal taxation at the East or West. The state debts are generally small, the municipal debts enormous. In New York the state debt is nearly all paid while the aggregate of town, county, village and city debts exceeds $250,000,000. The state tax is only about one-tenth of the amount of local taxation, or in figures, while the state tax is about $4,000,000, the town and county taxes amount to over $40,000,000. The tax rate of the city of Troy, with 50,000 people, a few years ago, was $3 27 on the hundred dollars, and its annual expenses were $600,000. The city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, with about 28,000 people a few years ago, had a debt of nearly $6,000,000, or about $215 for every man, woman and child. The state debt of New Jersey is only about $500,000 above the sinking fund, but the debts of her cities, towns and counties aggregate between fifty and sixty millions of dollars, or more than 10 per cent. of the total valuation. In trying a celebrated case of municipal ring robbery some six years ago, Chief Justice Beardsley delivered the following rebuke to the people from the bench, a rebuke that is worth while for all tax paying communities to bear in mind as a guard against the future:

I think that the citizens of this county like the citizens of most of our counties have been remiss in their duties. They have forgotten that it is their business as citizens to supervise and watch all public affairs. A stern lesson has been taught to them; and I trust it will do them good. I suppose they have learned that it will not do for them to permit one set of knaves to nominate for office another set of knaves, and then for respectable men to affirm and sanction such an act by their votes.

The frightful tax robberies in Brooklyn drove many manufacturing establishments from the city, and Elizabeth (N. J.) lost rapidly its population and business. In Ohio the state debt is about $5,000,000, while the county and municipal debts sum up to nearly $45,000,000. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana and, in short, almost all the states of the Union, are more grievously oppressed by local debts, expenditures and taxation than by maintaining the cost of their state governments, and the burdens imposed by the federal government are much less onerous an those entailed in the conduct of state affairs. The municipal debts of 150 leading cities of the United States are estimated at about $650,000,000, while the estimated indebtedness of all municipal corporations of the United States is estimated at over a billion of dollars, nearly as much as the present national debt. Upon the present basis of value in those 150 cities, the indebtedness is equal to a mortgage of nearly $1 per cent. upon the entire property. It is not nearly twice the sum to pay the annual expenses of New York city as those of Ireland. The entire tax levied on the people of Switzerland is two millions of dollars less than the sum paid by the city of Boston. The highest rate of taxation is in Boston, where the citizens pay about $30 each. The next to the highest is New York, then Cincinnati, then Chicago and Philadelphia. The indebtedness of the Western states is about $40,000,000, that of the Eastern states nearly $100,000,000, that of the South about $180,000,000. Several country cities of New England of 12,000 people carry a bonded debt of nearly half a million of dollars each, and the town of Wescasset, in Maine, owes more than the whole property of the town is worth.

All these facts of course carry with them an instructive moral and loud warning. Overtaxed communities are sure to be deserted by capital and labor, and if the citizens have not courage enough to check corporate indebtedness by stern stoppage of all stealing or extravagance the end is crippled industries and financial repudiation, such as has already been enforced by Memphis, Mobile, and many rural towns of central New York, Illinois, etc. Now this tremendous municipal taxation bears hard upon the working classes, because the great mass of agriculturists or mechanics or workingmen who accumulate at all have their savings in visible property their portable property that can be made invisible, or can in any way successfully evade the assessor, is very small, and consequently the working classes have a real grievance in a system of taxation which practically results in placing on the back of labor a burden that belongs to the great holders of personal and invisible property in society. The New York *Star* shows that the estate of William H. Vanderbilt, although including $53,000,000 of taxable assets, was paying taxes on $8,000,000, so that $45,000,000 was the sum contributed to the support of the entire State. Each one of the family estates was thus relieved of a different burden to the amount of the just share of the colossal capital dependent wealth, while the press, municipal and private, continually complained that the real estate owner was unjustly taxed in action by showing that many of the great fortunes of New York city have ever paid taxes more than $2,000,000 per annum. The New York *Times* says it is the rule for the large property holders to dodge their taxes and throw the burden on honest persons or estates in trust because under the law a man may call a country house in the Berkshire hills or on the beach of Long Island his legal residence and escape assessment on his personal property here, or he may incur a temporary debt equal in amount to his personal possessions and "swear off" his assessment, or he may conceal the amount of his property altogether and defy the assessor."

So frightful has been this tax dodging that while real estate values increased in New York city from $797,000,000 in 1872 to $1,079,000,000 in 1883, personal property had melted down from $306,000,000 in 1872 to $136,000,000 in 1883. In other words, it is the rich man who, having "largely invested in government securities, aided by the peculiar tax system, patronizes the public schools, uses the public highways, occupies the attention of the courts and enjoys the protection of the law without contributing anything appropriate to his fair share for the maintenance thereof." This is a real grievance, not a fancied wrong.

FINELY SAID

Lowell, in his Harvard address, said: "In the map of the world you may cover Judea with your thumb, Athens with a finger the Island neither of them figure in the price current, but they still lord it in the thought and control it of every civilized man."

This is fine, and true as fine things are, but we think that the idea was borrowed consciously by Lowell from Ruskin, who in a lecture on "The Mystery of Life and Its Arts" delivered at the Philosophical College of Science, Dublin in 1868, spoke of Homer and Shakespeare as men "to whom all Pagan and all Christian civilization bears the subject." [illegible] not matter," continues Ruskin, "how little or how much any of us have read either of Homer or Shakespeare, everything around us, in substance or in thought, has been moulded by them. All Greek gentlemen were educated under Homer. All Roman gentlemen by Greek literature. All Italian and French and English gentlemen by Roman literature and by its principles. Of the scope of Shakespeare, I will only say that the intellectual measure of every man since born, in the domains of creative thought, may be assigned to him according to the degree in which he has been taught Shakespeare."

The parallel of the ideas as stated by Ruskin and by Lowell is not exact throughout, yet the ideas have the same germ, and both state a great truth in no very different way. And this great truth is the astonishing fact in the intellectual development of the human race.

ROOT HOG OR DIE

Gen. Sheridan, in our judgment, has solved the Indian problem, so far as it is capable at present of solution, when he proposes to allot lands in severalty to the Indians, to sell the surplus lands, create a trust and from the money realized, the interest on which shall be turned over to the Indians for their support. Twenty thousand square miles would give each family of the 260,000 Indians a half section of land, and leave a surplus of 170,000 square miles, which, if sold, would produce annually an income of $4,480,000, exceeding by $860,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of annuities, for subsistence and civilization. There is no more sense in keeping the Indian from every step in his own progress than there would be in keeping the emancipated negro all ways the world's freed man's bureau. We compel the emancipated negro to "root hog or die," and why not the Indian. It is the best public policy for the white man and the future, and is the highest practical humanity. The square question is whether we will allow the Indian reservations to be invaded and occupied by the encroaching settler, at the risk of terrifying the white man always to stimulate an Indian war, or to sell the surplus lands, after giving each Indian family a farm in severalty. It is substantially the settler should cover choice lands which the Indian reservation system takes out of the market without doing any adequate good to the Indian. The surplus lands are really worthless to the Indian at present, and are a dangerous possession because they invite invasion and offer a premium on the wanton procuration of Indian troubles. The present policy is bad for the white man, bad for the Indian. Let the Indian become what the negro is, a citizen, leaving it to the state where he is located to settle whether he shall have the suffrage. Extend over him the shield of the law. Hang him for murder, in person him for other crimes, just as we do the negro and punish with the law all lawless white men who steal his horses or murder his family. The interest of the trust fund would be sufficient to stock and restock the Indian farm with cattle until finally he became a self supporting farmer, or disappeared, like frost, before the sun of the white civilization. If he died out he would die out in justice and humanity, and not as now, through injustice and encroachment. Gen. Crook has always argued that the true policy was to hold the Indian to individual responsibility under American law, just as he is held under Canadian law. Let us stop treating with the Indians as tribes, stop dealing with them as the tramps of the mountains and paupers of the plains. The Indian has made improvement enough in the Indian nation, since Jackson transferred it after the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, so that he is a very different being from what he was when the Creeks massacred the garrison of Fort Mimms, and fought Jackson in Alabama, but whether the Indian survives or perishes let him have the fair chance that Sheridan suggests.

It is not for us to do battle with the Indian than to cast an optimistic shield of a good government the Indian make or swim, survive or perish, as the negro has to do. The natural order of succession in the course of humanity as first the hunter, the exponent of the savage instinct of self preservation, next the herdsman and next the more versatile farmer. We are not called upon to decide whether the nomadic Indian hunter belongs to an inferior, dying race or not, but we are called upon, since we assume to govern him, to give him a chance for his life, and cease supporting him as the barbarian ward and pauper of the nation. The Navajoes, under a most formidable tribe of warlike savages, have been reduced to the condition of thrifty sheep farmers and herdsmen. Try the same experiment with the rest of the nomads, and let them "root hog or die." This is not philanthropy, this is not sentimentalism, it is only simple justice and sound public policy.

NEWSPAPER VS PAMPHLET

A well known lawyer, Augustus H. Lavy, in the *North American Review* for September, denounces the newspaper and concludes that "the age of newspapers is nearly over, the people are fast losing their reliance on them, at least for opinions, the age of pamphleteering is approaching. This is not strange, for pamphlets have always been the mediums of information in eras of transition and revolution such as we are entering."

Pamphlets, as every newspaper knows, if lawyers do not, have never been influential mediums of information since the day when the telegraph and the railroad created the modern daily newspaper. The splendid day of the pamphlet was the day of Swift, and later of Junius and Tom Paine, but the pamphlet will never usurp the place of the newspaper in our age of steam and electricity. To illustrate, the *North American Review* is a monthly publication, a pamphlet, which [illegible] Mr. Levy's pamphlet is [illegible] of present interest even discussed in this pamphlet that has not been already argued from [illegible] the platform, the press. Is there even a speech made by Sherman or Morrill or Hewitt in congress concerning finance or tariff that contains a single fact or idea that has not already been anticipated by the discussions of the daily press of both parties. Not the people of the city newspapers and never wait for the issue of a pamphlet to flash the current debate that the newspaper has already exhausted.

Mr. Levy complains that the newspapers have ignored the partisan. Well, that is not true, but suppose it be true, for Mr. Lavy is a gentleman of deep learning and culture, and has studied day deeply and long his own profession by studying. It is strange that, in administering justice, the wisdom of this world for 6000 years has discovered no other way than for both sides to hire a man to exaggerate their side, and then try to find out what is the truth between them.

But Mr. Levy goes further to denounce the newspapers as filling the mind's eye with worthless thought and information. This assault is most ignorant and unfair, but it is not unprecedented, for the newspaper is the subject of periodical attack. Sometimes the heavy artillery of the pulpit, more accurately, the heavy artillerymen of the pulpit, since the artillery man is not seldom heavier than his gun—opens on the newspaper. The Rev. Mr. Savage of Boston, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Talmage and the Rev. Sam Jones, have all had their "whack" at the public press, chiefly we think because they have all been handsomely "whacked" in turn by the press. Beecher once said: "Rome had her gladiators, Spain her bull fights, England her bear baits and America has—her newspapers." When Beecher made this sweeping, exaggerated statement he was guilty of the morbid craving for sensationalism and striving after effect that he imputed to the newspapers. The pulpit need not be upset because many pious people believe that Beecher himself has degraded, if not actually defiled, universal suffrage need not be uprooted because the bullet headed Bourbons at the North and the lantern jawed bulldozers of the South burlesque the ballot. Beecher's comparison was an outrage on untruth, for no man knew it better than the gifted preacher whose own testimony in the public ear against [illegible] would, in a sermon describe Christ as [illegible] street, but in all of the country by [illegible] In the street [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor & Hatter,
Has taken precautions to fill all lines with the Choicest Stock to be found in the Eastern markets. As to prices, you can judge when buying. His efficient Cutter is ready as usual to take orders for Custom work.

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86 cents per pair.
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U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.
PORTLAND, N. ... 17, 6 19 P. M.

Name of Station.	Bar'r Chge last 3 hrs.	Ther last 3 hrs.	Direc'n	Ther	Rain
Portland	30.17	-02	41	48	00
Walla Walla	30.03	-.06	12	NW	0
Lewiston	29.93	-.02	12	N	00
Boise City	30.18	-.06	52	N	00
Baker City	30.28	-.04	0	S	00
Roseburg	30.35	-.03	41	SW	00
Yaquina	30.31	-.00	31	SW	00
Cape Flattery	29.94	-.03	48	SW	00

Maximum Thermometer 48, minimum 41.
Precipitation 0.4 inch.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16, 8 P. M.—Indications for Northern and Middle California, Oregon and Washington Territory warmer, fresh southerly winds and rain.

WEEKLY PASSENGERS.
Per Ilwaco to arrive over the Short Line from Ilwaco, Henry Ruser, J. F. Merchant, Mrs. Wilcox, L. D. Walford, O. M. Kromkamp

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY NOV 16

Overland [illegible] to its mineral water think car coal [illegible] 1 bbl butter 20 bdls 2 cs printing p[illegible] 10 bdls 5 cs cigars farm [illegible] carriage wh[illegible] 58 bdls 1 car stoves 1 car plows 2 kegs pkg [illegible] 1 case canned goods 1 case syrup 50 pkgs starch 7 cs soap 5 bxs 1 bxs 30 bls 143 butts 5 bbls red 1 cs cigarettes 10 cs 5 bbls candy 2 cs gum 1 bbl glucose 5 cs chocolate 5 bbls 1 case dry 4 bbls 2 bxs bc soda 1 case alum 1 case starch, 5 bbls 2 bxs bc soda, 1 case alum 1 case starch, 5 bbls 2 bxs bc soda, 1 case alum 1 case starch, 5 bbls 10 hf 10 bbls liquor, 50 bbls cranberries 1 case oil rock 6 pkgs paint 70 bxs 30 kegs fish 6 cases tar 10 ris carpe 6 cs rubbers 84 cs rubber 1 cs 1 and shoes 40 cs boots and shoes 10 cs oak flooring shoes 2 cs can fish 3 cs hats 5 bbls pickles 40 kegs spikes 50 bxs tee oaks 31 cs tea 1 bbls 22 bls oil clothing 101 pkgs stamped ware 1 bbl be bugaling 2 cs 2 bls comforts 1 case clothing 2 pkgs goods 142 bdls sheet iron, 121 bdls shovels and spades, 1 bdls paper bags 15 cs dry goods 20 bxs chimneys 6 organs, 2 pianos 44 cs scales

A decline of ⅛ of a cent in all sugars was noted on the 9th inst. Since that date all grades but confectioners A have been marked down an eighth These declines were by the California refiners The Standard refinery followed their lead in their standard granulated which is the only grade in daily the company at present At most mail dates the American refinery had not made any change their prices being 4 of a cent above the American basis. Demands for refined are not at all brisk and there is no speculative movement There seems to be no good reason why sugars should rule lower on this coast than on the Atlantic but such is the case On the 11th inst New York quoted dry granulated 5 3/16 cubes 5 1/16 crushed and cut loaf 5 3/16 cubes 5 1/16 Loaf 5 3/16 and 5 1/16 Mail advices of the 9th from New York note that the refiners still remain firm Our receipts of raw sugar [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1